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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Crisis In Korea

TO the problems of the deadlocked truce talks at Panmunjom and the unfortunate affairs at the Kojia Island prison camp has been added the complication of a constitutional crisis within the South Korean administration. The situation created is delicate and dangerous. Dr Syngman Rhee, who has precipitated the upheaval in the South Korean Parliament, firstly by imposing martial law in Pusan, then by arresting and holding incommunicado a number of Assemblymen who have opposed his actions, and finally by insisting that changes be made immediately to the constitution, attempts to justify himself by claiming that he is destroying a deep-laid Communist plot to seize administrative control in South Korea. As yet, however, Dr Rhee has made no move to substantiate his allegations and it is impossible to avoid viewing his behaviour with suspicion.

Dr Rhee entered the Korean political arena after the Pacific War as a recognised patriot and an ardent advocate of his country's independence. He had long fought for Korea's liberation from the yoke of Japanese colonialism and he was the obvious choice as leader of the new Korean nation which the UN intended should emerge after the military defeat of Japan. His personal popularity was well established and his respect for the constitution regarded well for his country. Clearly it has come as a profound shock to the United States and other nations who have helped to sponsor the establishment of a democratic regime in South Korea to find Rhee now openly flouting the constitution and taking to himself dictatorial powers and indulging in political intimidation. Dr Rhee is perfectly entitled to his ambitions to become President for a second term, but not to plunge his country into a constitutional crisis to accomplish the mission. Now, more than at any other time, it is necessary that the South Korean Administration should be functioning effectively. After the conclusion of an armistice in the Korea war, unification of the country will become the dominating consideration of the United Nations and this task, difficult enough under the best of conditions, will be made all the more hazardous if constitutional disunity exists in South Korea.

BRITAIN'S Defence Minister, Viscount Alexander, is now on his way to Korea at the invitation of the United Nations Command. His interests in the situation there have been enlarged as a result of events in Pusan from purely military considerations to the political field. What may now have to be determined is whether the United Nations, as the sponsors of the South Korean Administration, should not bring more pressure to bear for the resolving of the current political crisis at Pusan. The military and political situations in Korea cannot be completely divorced. A truce in the fighting would be meaningless if internal dissension exists south of the 38th Parallel. The long-term future of Korea is of prime importance and its consolidation must not be prejudiced by the selfish ambitions either of Dr Rhee or any other member of the South Korean regime.

WEST BERLIN APPEALS TO ALLIES Protection Of Freedom From Soviets

Berlin, June 8.

Soviet-managed Berlin appealed to the West today for greater help to save its freedom.

The city's press, speaking for 2,200,000 anti-Communist West Berliners, sombrely forecast that the worst is yet to come in the Red squeeze here.

Leading editors, all blockade veterans and listed by the Communist East German government as "national enemies," made these demands:

A precise definition of the Western powers' security guarantee of Berlin, so that Russian land grabs on the city's outskirts will stop.

A Buy-Berlin campaign in Western Germany and Allied countries to keep Berlin's industries alive even under the peril of East Germany strangling the city's exports.

Reinforcements of Soviet troops and People's Police cut down today the flood of refugees attempting to escape into West Germany from Communist's new frontier security belt along the Soviet zone. Thousands slipped through last week, eluding Red patrols. They had been ordered evicted from their homes as "political unreliable" and deported further East.

The Thuringian frontier town, Vacha, was reported completely stripped of its 4,000 inhabitants. A train of 60 freight cars loaded with deportees left Vacha last night for Brandenburg and Mecklenburg, deeper in the Soviet zone. Soviet soldiers appeared today on bridges over the Werra, a river on the Thuringian-Hesse frontier, and replaced police sentries. Two People's Police, armed with machine-pistols, crossed 200 yards into Hessian territory beyond the Werra and kidnapped an unidentified man.

"TOO VAGUE"

Sharply analysing the Western powers' repeated pledge that they would regard an attack on Berlin or West Germany as an attack on their own, the Chief Editor Eric Regier insisted in Der Tagesspiegel today that it is too vague.

"We and Moscow should be informed exactly how much territory the Soviets can usurp without bumping into the guarantee, and how much they would have to usurp before being bumped themselves," he wrote.

"The guarantee will first be respected if the Western powers validly let it be understood what kind of attack they mean. It apparently has not had the wanted effect on deterring Moscow in serious cases like the present."

Admitting that Berlin exports are suffering because of a scare among West German buyers over the uncertainty of deliveries across the Soviet zone, Chief Editor Arno Scholz declared in the Telegraph:

"Trade contracts are the arms with which to hold Berlin. Each piece of work which comes here makes the Berlin stronger economically for his struggle with Communism."

If, for example, the automobile companies in the USA were to decide to order just a little wheel or other spare part from Berlin, it would give work for thousands of hands."

MAYOR'S MISSION

Seeing urgent support from the Federal government to maintain Berlin trade with West Germany, Mayor Ernst Reuter is going to Bonn for a Parliamentary session on Tuesday. The Socialist Party has demanded that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer commit himself to now assistance for the city.

Soviet zone Communists have threatened to block "war materials" being shipped out of Berlin to West Germany. Their definition is purposely vague and might include almost any kind of manufacture. This blockade might start as soon as West Germany starts contributing to European defence.

West Berlin officials scotched a rumour last night that the Soviet zone railway system had applied severe payment regulations on German supplies moving into the city from West Germany. They said the railway management yesterday requested that coal shipments to city-owned electric and gas companies be paid for on the date

of delivery. This was the practice until 1948, when the Federal railway system was formed in West Germany, after which settlements were made on a twice monthly basis. Officials said the Eastern request for resumption of daily payments had been agreed to and involved no particular hardship.

BLOCKADE JITTERS

The blockade jitters afflicting the city are not concerned so much with incoming supplies, however, as with the cutoff of exports. Berlin already has nearly 800,000 unemployed. Today the city's industries have been trying for years to develop export markets and cut this total down.

The Soviet zone ban on Allied military cars on the 110-mile autobahn between Berlin and West Germany continued today. It was imposed on May 21 without explanation. Britain's armed barricade of Russia's Radio Berlin headquarters in the British sector also remained in force. It was set up last Tuesday with barbed wire in special for Communist seizure of four little West Berlin settlements—Associated Press.

TO CLOSE ROUTES

Berlin, June 8.

The official German-language newspaper of the United States High Commission said today that an East German leader had announced that the Soviet Zone government would close all but one of the routes used to supply Berlin.

Charles Dix, American transport chief in Berlin, said the Western Allies had heard "similar reports from many sources."

The Neue Zeitung, quoted Albert Homann, Secretary-General of the Communist-run National Democratic Party, as saying that all routes used by the West to supply Berlin would be closed except for the Berlin-Helmstedt route.

The newspaper said Homann disclosed the Communist plan at a meeting of Party leaders. Dix said unconfirmed reports reaching the Western Allies said the Communists planned to shut down during the night four of the five highways still open to Berlin. He said the Berlin-Helmstedt highway would be open 24 hours and the other four roads open during the daylight hours, according to the reports.

Dix said the reports received by the Western Allies mentioned only road routes. The Neue Zeitung said Homann spoke of closing all crossing points, except Helmstedt. This would mean both rail and road routes. The Communists already have closed down three of the nine rail routes.—United Press.

SOVIET'S NEW ARSENAL

Belgrade, June 8.

Czechoslovakia has become the main Soviet arsenal outside Russia and its entire armaments industry is now working exclusively for Soviet orders, according to usually reliable sources here.

The production of arms in the big works such as Skoda, which is now called Lenin, and Zbrojovka, was raised during the first quarter of 1952 by 30 to 40 per cent compared to the same period a year ago.—Reuter.

Guerillas Attack Rubber Tappers

Singapore, June 8.

A party of Indian rubber tappers going to work by truck today was blown up by Communist guerillas.

Six persons were seriously and eight slightly injured. One child had one foot blown off and the other partly severed.

The Communist hit in the jungle in the Kuantan area of Pahang and detonated a land mine under the truck by remote control.

The wires leading from the explosion to the hideout were found.

Other Communist terrorists raided Johore rubber estate, killing two Chinese women, two Chinese men and kidnapping a third. Other workers were forced to watch while one of the men was tied up and stabbed to death.—United Press.

Earl Alexander Due Today

Welcome Planned

Field Marshal Lord Alexander, the British Minister of Defence and members of the mission he is leading to Korea to study at first hand and report direct to the Cabinet, military and political developments there, is expected to arrive at Kai Tak airport this (Monday) evening.

The party will break their journey at Hongkong and resume their flight to Japan tomorrow morning.

During his overnight stay in Hongkong, Lord Alexander will be the official guest of the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, CCMG, and Lady Grantham at Government House.



A recent picture of Lord Alexander, taken in London after he had assumed his new office as Britain's Defence Minister.

The party includes the Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, CBE, QC, MP, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr R.H. Scott, CBE, Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, Lt-Col. J.K. Gardner of the Ministry of Defence, Mr M.G. Morrison, Private Secretary to Lord Alexander and Mr A.F. Duff, Private Secretary to Mr Selwyn Lloyd.

GUARDS OF HONOUR

On arrival at Kai Tak, Lord Alexander will be met by the Commander British Forces, Lt-General Sir Terence Airey, KCMG, OBE, CBE, and by Mr B.F. Slovic, ADC to His Excellency the Governor.

While at Kai Tak, Lord Alexander will inspect a Guard of Honour provided by the Royal Air Force. The Minister of Defence, accompanied by the Commander British Forces, will then leave by launch for Queen's Pier where he will inspect a Royal Naval Guard provided by HMS Tamar. At Queen's Pier (Contd. on back page, col. 4)

REPORTERS FIND DR RHEE'S 10 HOSTAGES

From Ralph Walling

Pusan, June 8.

Twenty armed policemen guard ten Members of Parliament arrested under President Syngman Rhee's martial law and held in an unoccupied private house within 1,000 yards of the President's own villa.

Their whereabouts were discovered today by an American reporter and myself after a week's search. They were removed from the martial law headquarters and brought to the house on May 31.

Said the captain of the guard: "I am a Christian. Therefore everything I say will be the truth. I have been a policeman five years. This is the most difficult job I have had to take on."

"We cook and run errands for them. We keep their wives and families informed about their health. They cannot leave the grounds of this house, have visitors or write letters. But they are well treated."

UNSHAVEN

Five of the arrested Assemblymen saw us talking at the gate from the first floor of a verandah window. They were unshaven and unkempt. They smiled and waved.

I recognised Kwak Sang-hoon whom a United Nations official and I saw arrested as he was about to enter the Assembly ten days ago. He said back the window and thrust his head through. He nodded as my companion yelled up at him: "Are they treating you well?" and shook his head when asked, "Do they tell you what's going on outside?"

Meanwhile Rhee's ten hostages, explained the captain of the guard, were free to exercise in the garden and were to eat, sleep and talk together.

Altogether they seemed remarkably free for men alleged implicated in a sinister Communist plot to overthrow the Government as tonight they settle down to the Korean chess game called "Go". In this one player removes his opponent's piece by surrounding it.

A mass pro-Rhee demonstration is timed for 10 o'clock tomorrow (Monday) morning within 500 yards of the house where the ten men are held. Other members of the National Assembly tonight feared the demonstration may be the signal for an attack on the house and its occupants.—London Express Service.

Showdown In Steel Talks

Washington, June 8.

The White House steel talks moved into the showdown stage today as industry and union leaders met in an extraordinary Sunday session in an effort to clear away remaining snags to settlement of the critical week-old strike.

Philip Murray, leader of 850,000 striking CIO United Steelworkers, led union negotiators into the fourth round of conferences with industry officials amid reports that agreement could come at any time.

The steel companies were reported to be offering "package" agreement of about 20 cents an hour.

While Murray has been insisting publicly on the full 20 cents recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board, sources indicated that the Union leader appeared to be in a bargaining mood.

The negotiators apparently had not tackled the controversial union shop issue, but there was hope that this too could be solved. Neither the union nor company negotiators would comment on the status of their talks when they fled into the meeting shortly after 2 p.m.

They had planned to meet at 11 a.m. but delayed the session by mutual consent.

The administration and the Senate were keeping close watch on proceedings in the White House. Cabinet room since the outcome would have a definite effect on new moves to curb the defence-crippling strike.—United Press.

Stolen Jewels Returned To Catholic Priest

New York, June 8.

Two gem-encrusted gold crowns, stolen from a Roman Catholic shrine in Brooklyn, were returned by mail today to a priest who had promised the thieves he would "forgive and forget."

The jewels, insured for \$100,000, wrapped in a cardboard box, were delivered to the home of the priest, Monsignor Angelo L. Clem, by Post Office messenger.

Their disappearance was discovered a week ago yesterday, six days after they were installed in the \$2,000,000 St. Anna Pae's votive shrine, built to fulfil a vow taken by the congregation of St. Rosalia's Church.

St. Rosalia's congregation in May, 1942, voted to erect the shrine in honour of the Virgin as the Queen of Peace. Many of the church members contributed family jewels for the crowns, which were personally blessed by the Pope.

The crowns, when returned, were found to have 18 diamonds missing.—Reuter.

PESSIMISM OVER TRUCE TALKS

Seoul, June 9.

Pessimism is the predominant feeling here as the Korean truce talks remain deadlocked and reports persist of a huge Communist Chinese buildup along the frontline.

The Korean wet season comes in July and August, and this period, like the spring, is regarded by Allied officers as the danger time.

But whatever the unanswered questions about the outcome, possible renewed fighting, there is no doubt about the state of preparedness of both sides.

The extent of the Communist frontline buildup during the comparative lull while armistice talks went on for 11 months is not known. But high Army and Air Force officers have admitted that the United Nations Air Force's attempts to prevent a buildup were not highly successful.

The 8th Army Commander, General James A. Van Fleet, admitted that the Communists could launch an offensive which could be sustained for nearly two weeks.

Usually reliable sources here said there were nearly 300,000 Chinese and North Koreans readied in frontline positions who could strike at three days' notice. Another 250,000 Communists could be thrown in within four days, the sources said.

PREDOMINANT

The predominance of Chinese over North Koreans manning the front at present was explained by one officer today.

"As far as I know, there are only about three North Korean Army Corps in frontline positions at present," he said. "There have been reports of thousands of others undergoing Chinese type training in Manchuria. They should be ready any day now."

All reports here confirm the figures given by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that a million-man Communist army is ready to fight in Korea. Communist artillery strength is accepted by the United Nations Command as being twice that of the Allies. Daily barrages across the sprawling war front, exceeding 5,000 rounds, are commonplace.

Other figures given officially place the number of Communist tanks at about 500. Many of them, according to reports, are based on the western front. They would form the vanguard of any drive on Seoul and would have comparatively open country to traverse.

DEFENCE SYSTEM

On some sectors of the front Communist digging has been so intense that a man can walk for more than nine miles virtually underground. Their "shock absorber" system of defences in depth would permit a gradual falling back while still retaining excellent cover and positions. This has become a feature of the Korean war.

Military observers claim that any Allied or Chinese limited offensive would scarcely breach the real defences of either side. Each side has had time and good weather to fortify its lines. Each has taken advantage of the terrain available to prepare defences that are considered here as makeshift 1952 Maginot Lines.

But Allied officers claim that the United Nations defences are constructed on a line which was fought for, won, and chosen whereas the Communists had to "make the most of what we let them have."

With more than 1,000 aircraft—1,000 of which are jets—any Communist offensive backed by all-out aerial support could be the greatest of the Korean war. Most of the jets are based in Manchuria, and the distance they would have to fly would militate against their effectiveness. But if they used jet airfields known to exist in North Korea, Allied

Starving Men Send Out SOS For Food

Marseilles, June 8.

Two men who set out in a small rubber dinghy from Monaco for South America on May 25 to prove man can live at sea without normal provisions have signalled a passing ship — for food.

The two men, Dr Alain Bombard, 27-year-old French channel swimmer, and Mr Jack Palmer, 38-year-old Scottish born citizen of Panama, were starving after 14 days at sea.

They seek to prove that man can find sustenance in a secretion found inside fish and as a substitute for fresh water by a drinkable mixture of rain and sea water.

Their expedition was planned as a serious scientific project prepared by Dr Bombard at the Oceanographic Museum at Monaco.

OVERDUE

The dinghy, the Heretique, was already overdue at Gibraltar because of unfavourable winds when it signalled to the French steamer, Stal Ferruch, off the Balearic Islands yesterday that the two men were starving and they had been unable to catch enough fish.

The captain sent condensed milk, tinned meat, biscuits and bottles of water to the dinghy. Bombard and Palmer refused to return to Marseilles aboard the ship and continued south towards Gibraltar.

Members of the Stal Ferruch's crew said Dr Bombard was in good shape but Palmer seemed unwell.

The two men had estimated it would take them about 14 or 15 days to reach Gibraltar and a further two or three months to cross the Atlantic to Cuba.—Reuter.

Stromboli In Eruption

Stromboli, June 8.

A spectacular eruption of the 3,000-foot volcano which forms this tiny island forced hundreds of fishermen and their families to spend the night in boats offshore.

Stromboli rumbled into an intense eruption at 5 a.m. yesterday. It was still spewing lava from three gaping craters today.

No casualties or material damage were reported. The 2,000 or so islanders are accustomed to eruptions, which are as violent as the present one only about once in 20 years.—United Press.

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King And Queen Of Greece Visiting Turkey

Istanbul, June 8.
Turkish naval guns roared out a Royal salute as King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece arrived here tonight in the cruiser Hell.

Ships' crews in the harbour joined in the welcome.

The Royal couple are visiting Turkey at the invitation of President and Mrs. Baysal.

Accompanied by the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Averoff, the King and Queen were welcomed by the Foreign Minister M. Koculu and other Turkish officials as well as the Greek Ambassador.

The Royal pair will spend four days here and four in Ankara.—Reuter.

Russian TV No Worry To Parents

MOSCOW'S BOAST

London, June 8.
The Soviets boasted last night that Russian television is free of plunging necklines, off-colour jokes and dramatised crime, which are currently worrying United States Congressional investigators.

Radio Moscow said the Russians have perfected 10 different methods of colour television transmission, and receiving and have the longest-range transmissions in the world.

The Soviet broadcast monitored here took note of American concern over the "corrupting influences" of United States television programmes.

"There is absolutely nothing that might poison the minds of the younger generation," the Russian announcer said. "And naturally we don't have those problems that mothers abroad complain of, namely, that television corrupts the young mind."

He also patted Russian television on the back for technical advances. He said: "Soviet television uses frequency modulation. This has ensured perfect reception under all conditions. And no aligning is required on our sets. Our transmissions give 625 lines to the inch. This is more than is possible anywhere else."

"Soviet stations have the longest range of TV transmissions in the world and not only has black and white service been perfected but coloured television also has been made a reality. Researchers here already have developed more than 10 methods of colour transmission and reception."

"Meanwhile black and white sets are well within the reach of all who are on the market and production of TV sets is steadily mounting."—United Press.



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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



10. I Am Quiet on the Western Front
11. W A Life of Her Own
12. T Johnson Rides Again
13. F The Las Vegas Story
14. S Show Boat
15. B Flying Leathernecks
16. M Cause for Alarm



Tito Planning Introduction Of Habeas Corpus

Belgrade, June 8.

Marshal Tito is planning to introduce habeas corpus into Communist Yugoslavia's legal system.

Government jurists have written something which goes a long way towards the famous Anglo-Saxon principle into a new draft law on criminal procedure shortly coming before the National Assembly.

The draft law prohibits the police from holding an arrested person in goal for more than 24 hours prior to charging him before a judge in open court.

Maximum remand in most cases is fixed at eight days after which the prosecution must be ready to proceed, or the prisoner will be freed.

Judges, the draft law says, may only order a remand in custody if the identity of the accused is unknown, or there is reason to believe him a fugitive from justice.

Exceptions to these rules will be first degree murder, robbery with violence, and political cases where longer remands will be permissible on a judge's order.

RIGHT TO APPEAL

In all cases, prisoners are guaranteed instant access to legal advice and the right to appeal.

Yugoslavia has already adopted a penal code which bans arrest or search without warrant, and other abuses of the citizen's rights.

The draft law to stop prolonged detention without trial or legal aid—one of the cruelest features of Soviet-style justice—and another which increases the authority of the professional judges and curtails the power of the prosecutor, will be the first legislation in any Communist-run State to put the accused on more or less equal terms with his accusers.—London Express Service.

Compulsory Loan Flotation

London, June 8.
Israel Radio announced last night that all bank notes issued by the Anglo-Palestine Bank will cease to be legal tender in Israel from today.

They will have to be exchanged for bank notes issued by the National Bank of Israel by June 23.

The Government also decided to carry out a compulsory loan operation. A sum of 10 per cent will be retained for a period of five years from every five, 10 and 50 Israeli pound bank-note presented to a bank for exchange against the new legal tender.

The same measure will be applied to bank deposits exceeding 50 Israeli pounds.

The loan will carry interest of four per cent payable for the first time on June 30, 1953.

Mr. Kaplan, Israeli Finance Minister, declared that the Government expected to obtain 25,000,000 Israeli pounds as a result of the compulsory loan, which it would use to provide new immigrants with houses and work, as well as to finance agricultural and industrial development.

The Government would also introduce a compulsory law compelling it to raise a compulsory loan from owners of real estate in order to spread the burden in a level manner to all layers of the population, Mr. Kaplan said.—Reuter.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

Johannesburg, June 8.
John Joseph Marks, President of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress, was arrested in western Johannesburg after addressing a meeting today.

Marks was "named" last month under the Suppression of Communism Act and banned by the Justice Minister, Mr. Swart, from addressing meetings.—Reuter.



SERIOUS DELAY IN AIR PLANS

New York, June 8.
The Air Force Secretary, Thomas Finletter, said in a broadcast today that cuts in the defence budget proposed by the House of Representatives would delay fulfilment of plans for a 103-wing air force until 1957.

The original target date, July 1954, had already been prolonged for one year because of economy demands.

New demands for a reduction of \$1,500 million in the defence estimate would put it back another two years, Mr. Finletter said.

"This is extremely serious, because the whole force was planned with respect to the capabilities of certain foreign countries in 1953," he declared.

Mr. Finletter said America had much better bombers than Russia, though Moscow was working on prototypes of more modern planes than the Superfort.

He said the MIG-15 jet was lighter than the Sabre jet and, therefore, operated better above 20,000 feet. But the American fighter performed better in lower, denser air.

He suggested caution in evaluating figures of planes shot down in Korea.—Reuter.

Airline Files Suit Against Union Branch

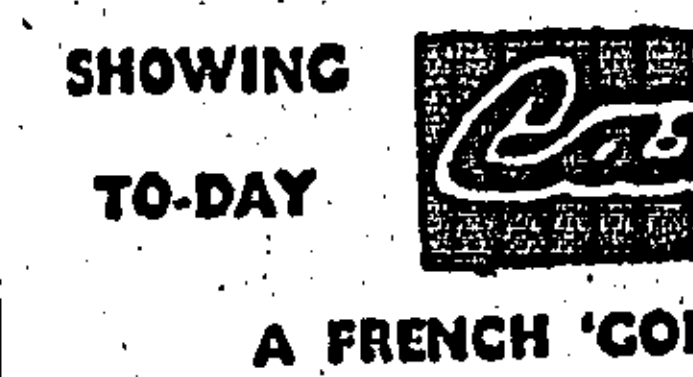
New York, June 8.
American Airline, one of the major domestic companies, has filed a \$250,000 damage suit against a union branch in an attempt to end a sit-down strike of 1,000 mechanics at New York airports.

It also petitioned for a permanent injunction against the stoppage, which has now lasted five days.

The company had to cancel 66 flights from New York's two big airports of La Guardia and Idlewild yesterday.

The company charged that the union branch had violated the "no strike, no sit-down, no stoppage, no slow-down, no curtailment" clause of its contract with the airline.

It also asked the National Mediation Board in Washington to intervene.—Reuter.



If 30 Men On 30 Bikes Ride On Till All Is Blue

If 30 Knobs of 30 coolies rode their bikes till all is blue... most of them would still think those bikes were made in England because of the badges on the front.

But they would be wrong. Some of them would be exports of Japan, despite their English-sounding names and the English-sounding names of the firms that made them.

The Japanese are cashing in on the British cycle-madness.

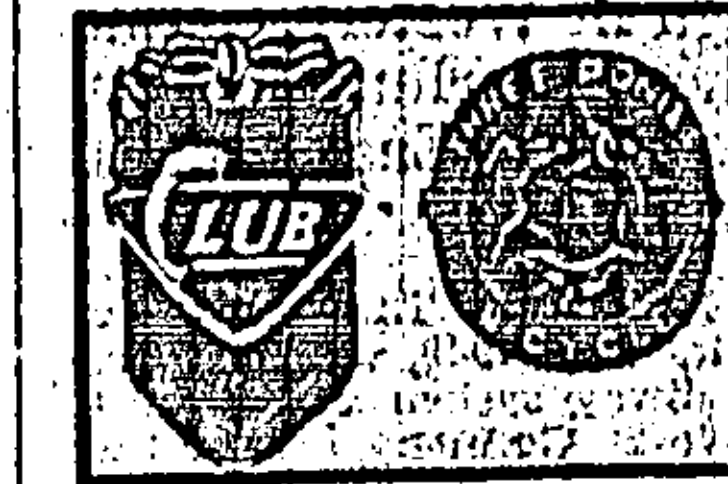


reputation in South-East Asia and parts of Africa.

They call their bicycles Welby Club Special, Diamonds and Radiants.

There is even a label—in English—which says "Export Standard" certified by the "Bicycle Inspection Association."

The makers—a few of them do admit to a Tokyo address—sell under such names as the "Welby Bicycle Company Ltd."



There are two Welbys in Britain (one in Lincolnshire and one in Leicestershire) but the Welby cycle is as Japanese as its stable-mate the Mitsubishi.

All these names are in the 1952 Japanese Bicycle Industry Association Guide, which has now reached London.

It is a well-bound, well-written book. It illustrates some of the well-equipped factories from which 30 makes of bicycles are exported.

London Express Service

ANTI-BRITISH OUTBURST

Nicosia, June 8.
About 400 Cypriot Greeks marched through the main streets of Nicosia today past the Greek and American Consulates, bearing placards demanding union with Greece (Enosis).

The procession was organized by a nationalist youth club to mark the visit of Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus to Athens, where he is making representations to the Greek Government on Enosis.

Crowds lining the streets cheered placards which read "we want militant struggles. Americans, help our cause. Britons, get out."

There were no incidents.—Reuter.

Tel-Aviv, June 8.
Milkmen here struck today in protest against the insistence of the authorities on daily distribution of milk. The Milk Distribution Union claims the service is better if the weekly ration is distributed two or three times a week.—Reuter.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. **QUEENS ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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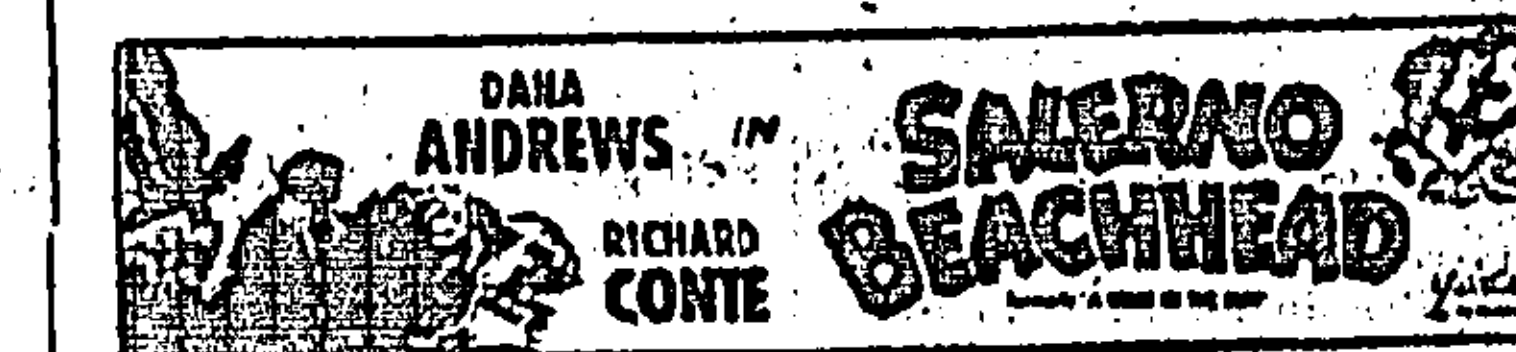
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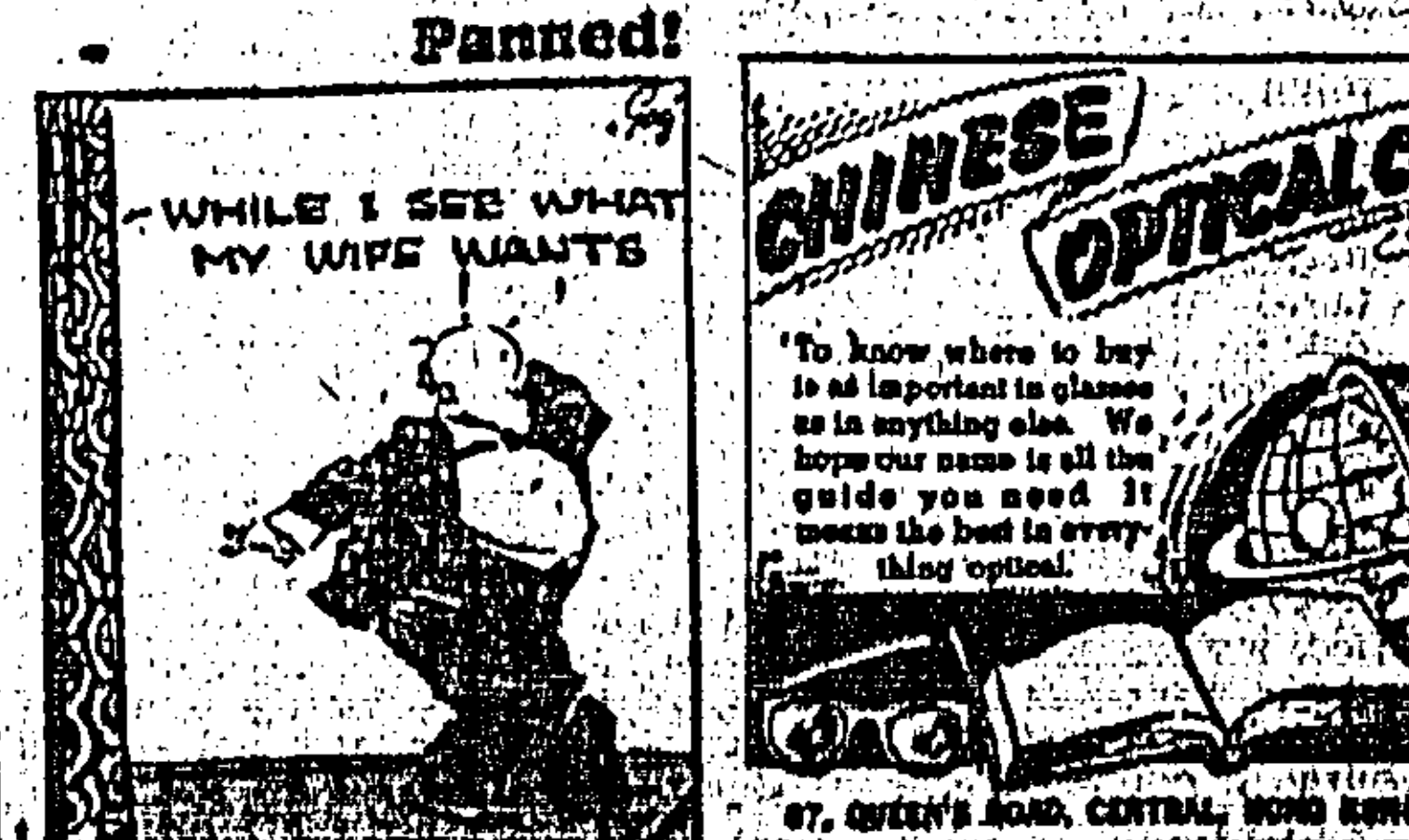
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OPENS TO-MORROW
"HERE COMES THE HUGGETTS"
also
"NEW YORK FOLLIES"



Commons Clash Over Bomb Test

London, June 7. Commons business ended just before midnight in an angry clash between M.P.s about the coming atom bomb test in Australia. Mr. Emrys Hughes, the Socialist pacifist M.P., had asked for a policy statement on the bomb.

He was told by Mr. Toby Low, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, that every one deplored the need for the bomb, but if atomic weapons were to be developed they must be tested.

When Mr. Low sat down Mr. Leslie Hale (Soc., Oldham West) jumped up to ask: "How is this bomb going to get to Australia? Is it going by air, and what countries is it passing over, or by sea—and what steps are being taken to prevent a possible tragedy?"

Brigadier Terence Clarke (Con., Portsmouth West) said to the Minister: "Don't give this information at all. Mr. Hughes has just returned from Moscow and will probably transmit the information there."

Mr. Hale retorted: "Can we express our resentment at the McCarthyism of Brigadier Clarke? He speaks with the mind and temper of Senator McCarthy (the U.S. anti-Communist) and in the manner and mood of Charlie McCarthy (the U.S. ventriloquist's dummy)."

The Minister did not comment, and the House rose.

The Windmill's New Show



High-speed action picture of John Law and Margaret Cooper as they appear in one of the scenes in the latest edition of *Revue de la Windmill Theatre*, home of non-stop revue in London.—Central Press.

Territorial Exchanges Discussed

Jerusalem, June 8. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman today reiterated an earlier statement that informal negotiations had taken place between Israel and Jordan for an exchange of territory.

He was commenting on a denial by the Jordan Premier, Abu el Huda Tewfik Pasha, that informal negotiations had been held.

The spokesman said the Jordan Premier's denial was intended to divert public opinion in Jordan from the internal crisis.

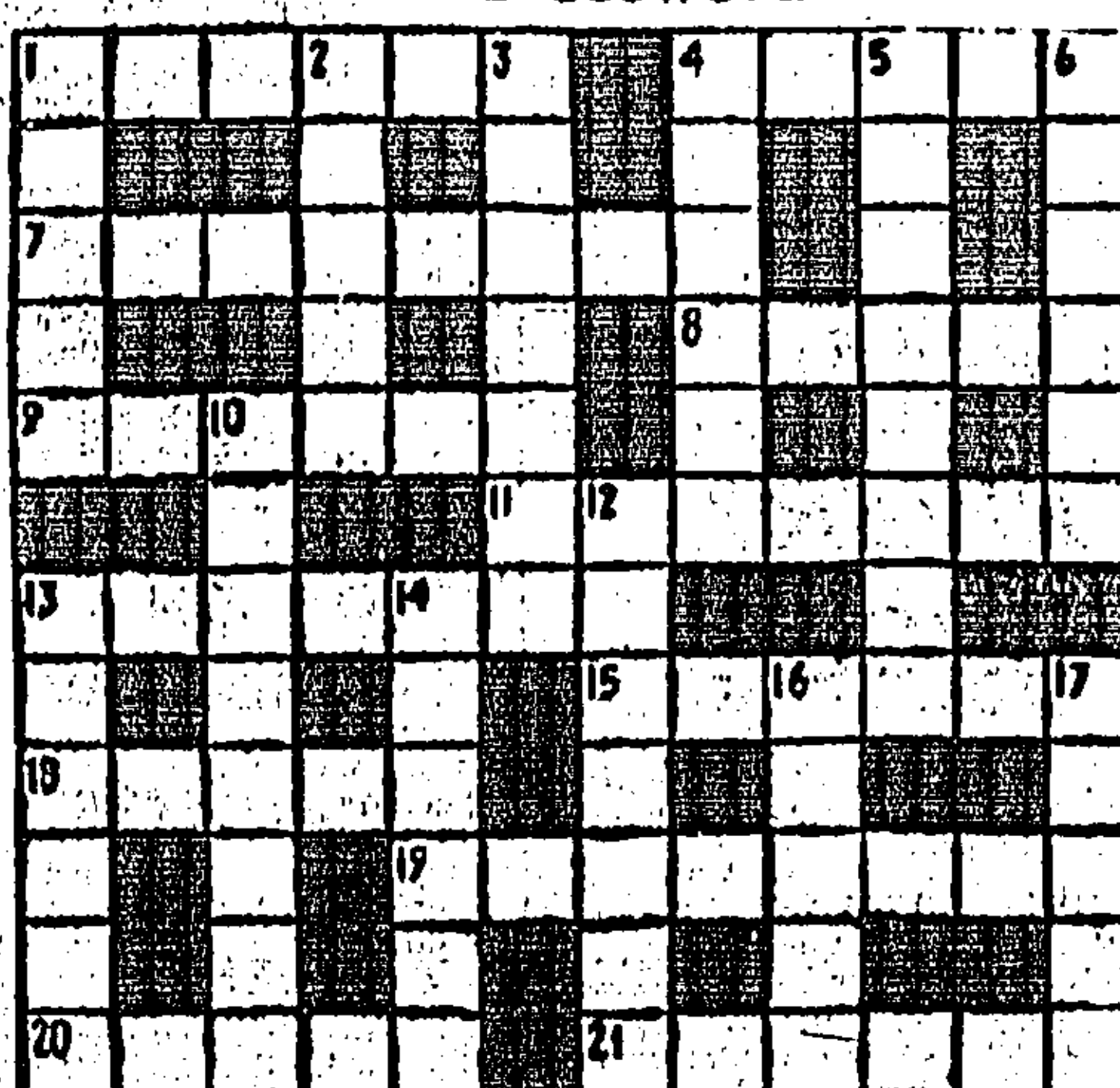
It was reliably learned here that Britain, the United States and France were fully informed about the negotiations which have taken place in the course of the last four months.—Reuter.

NEW COLONIAL OFFICIAL

London, June 9. The appointment of Dr. R.R.E. Galley as Director of Colonial Products Research was announced today. He will succeed Sir John Simonsen, who is retiring, and take up his appointment on January 1, 1953. Dr. Galley will also take over responsibility for the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau at the same time.

He was formerly with the Agricultural Research Council, and for the past year has been seconded to the Secretariat of the Advisory Council on scientific policy.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Prohibit (6).
 - Domination (5).
 - Laying bare (6).
 - Cock (5).
 - Recluse (6).
 - Lured (7).
 - Ask for (7).
 - Phantom (6).
 - Wrong (5).
 - Opening (6).
 - Marsh plant (6).
 - Plaid (6).
- DOWN**
- Flower (6).
 - Fishing-boat (7).
 - Progress (8).
 - Softened (6).
 - Needed (6).
 - Omission (7).
 - Dodges (6).
 - Mad (6).
 - External (5).
 - Gloss (5).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Imps, 4. Ransack, 8. Tied, 9. Frau, 10. Volumes, 11. Peer, 12. Dodo, 14. Lecture, 17. Inert, 19. Vases, 22. Singlet, 23. Neat, 27. Mow, 29. Station, 29. Wand, 30. Veto, 31. Drifter, 32. Rude, Down: 2. Maroon, 3. Stupor, 4. Ravel, 5. Address, 6. Stunt, 7. Chase, 12. Digs, 13. Dear, 15. Urge, 16. Easy, 18. Prey, 20. Answer, 21. Banned, 23. Inter, 24. Gates, 25. Tenor.

States' Rights To Be Safeguarded In UN Treaties

New York, June 8. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt issued a statement tonight saying this country's United Nations delegation have taken steps to ensure that two projected United Nations treaties do not trample on States' rights.

The action has taken the form of a so-called "Federal State" clause proposed by this country and two other Federal countries—India and Australia—for inclusion in the two projected United Nations conventions on human rights.

"The clause," said the former First Lady, "is designed to ensure that the constitutional balance between powers delegated under the Federal Constitution to our Federal Government in Washington and the powers reserved to States are not altered."

"For example," she added, "under our Constitution, authority to enact laws against murder rests for the most part with several States. If the 'Federal State' clause would ensure that the authority remains with these several States and is not transferred over in part to the national government by the operation of the covenants, Federal State balance would be preserved and national power would not be increased."

Of course, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out, the United States would assume the obligations of all the signatory States on human rights which fall within the Constitutional jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

AN OBLIGATION

Furthermore, on issues reserved to States' jurisdiction the Federal Government would be obligated to bring the human rights covenants' provisions to the attention of the State governments "with favourable recommendation."

It would also be required to request State authorities to inform the Federal Government of how State laws clash with provisions of the covenants.

Mrs. Roosevelt said the Human Rights Commission is due to adjourn its current session on Friday and will probably not have time to take action on the American, Australian and Indian proposal. But, she said, it will come before the Commission's parent body, the Economic and Social Council, and ultimately the General Assembly.—United Press.

Britain's New Delta Wing Plane

London, June 8. Britain's first Delta-wing jet fighter—the Gloster GA-5—will go into production immediately, a Government spokesman said tonight.

The fighter, chosen after searching tests of Britain's primary atom defence weapon, will be given "super priority" for the Air Force.

The spokesman said details of its performance are secret. But it is known to be capable of extremely high speeds.

It is believed to be the first Delta-wing to go into squadron service in any Air Force, and will replace the Meteor two-seater fighter.

The Meteor is believed to have a top speed of around 950 kilometres (590 miles), and the GA-5 delta wing, given sufficient power, will enable it to fly faster than sound, about 1150 kilometres (715 miles) per hour at sea level in normal temperatures.

The fighter carries a pilot and observer, and the latest radar apparatus.—Reuter.

Turks Planning Wide Reforms In Armed Forces

ARMY RESERVE SCHEME LIKELY

Istanbul, June 8.

Turkey is contemplating big reforms in the organisation of her armed forces. The most important of them is a scheme for training reserves.

The exact extent of the reforms, however, is dependent largely upon how much assistance is forthcoming from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), of which Greece and Turkey are the most recent members, according to a well-informed Turkish Army officer who desires to be anonymous.

Turkey, this officer emphasised in an interview with Reuter, is already spending about half her national budget directly or indirectly on her armed forces.

Any reforms envisaged, therefore, must take into account what Field-Marshal Montgomery during his recent visit called the "economic possibilities" with which the defence effort must be reconciled.

Field-Marshal Montgomery urged the need for a reserve training scheme which would provide annual periods of training aimed at bringing up to date the knowledge of weapons and methods of the country's some 2,000,000 who have served their two years with the colours.

"At present, there is no provision for this and men trained five or ten years ago have no knowledge of weapons and methods introduced since then."

Turkey's generals are understood to be willing to start such a reserve training scheme provided that the needed help can be given by NATO.

Problems connected with integrating Turkey and Greece into the NATO framework have begun to get full-dress treatment following a recent series of visits by NATO military leaders, including Admiral Robert Carney, South European Commander, and Field-Marshal Montgomery.

400,000 MEN READY

The following figures obtained from a usually reliable source throw some light on the military picture in this country:—

Turkey has today under arms and always ready an army of some 400,000 men organised in 23 divisions—16 infantry, six armoured, and three cavalry. Twelve of these divisions are believed to be fully equipped with modern weapons, and another six partly so.

Fourteen divisions stand guard over "vital areas": five in the Bosphorus—Dardanelles area, vital gate to the Mediterranean Sea and nine along the Eastern land frontier with the Soviet Union.

The air force has something like 2,000 planes, including so far only a few jet-type, mainly used for training.

The Navy, not so far included in the NATO Command, has an ancient cruiser, eleven destroyers, eight submarines, some auxiliary craft and about 20,000 according to latest published figures.

WILL TO FIGHT

Among the weak points of the Turkish defence system, viewed purely as a military machine, without considering such semi-political issues as joint planning with Greece and Yugoslavia, are therefore, insufficiency of modern craft in the air force and navy, lack of fully modern equipment in more than half the army, and the absence of a reserve training scheme.

Admiral Carney may have had these in mind when he said that his forces were not yet fully ready to resist an attack. But the weaknesses should not, perhaps, be over-emphasised. When all is said and done, the first element of successful defence is the will to fight—and no one doubts that the Turkish soldier has that.

As Major-General William Arnold, chief of the United States Military Mission to Turkey, said recently: "The Turk is as good a soldier as exists in the world. I am convinced there is great inner strength in Turkey. They are currently better prepared than any other nation in NATO, except Great Britain and the United States."—Reuter.

British Climbers Returning

New Delhi, June 8.

Two members of the British Himalayan expedition arrived in Khatmandu, Nepal, yesterday, after an unsuccessful attempt to climb the Shio Oyu peak near Mount Everest.

The climbers said that after reaching a height of 8,000 metres at the beginning of May, bad weather forced them to abandon their attempt to reach the top of the 8,200-metre peak.

The expedition, led by Eric Shipton, had attempted several other peaks in the region and had gathered data showing that it was impossible to reach certain other heights. The remaining members of the expedition are expected to return to Khatmandu around the end of June.

The Swiss team which had hoped to conquer Everest, the world's highest peak, have abandoned their attempt because of wild weather. It was confirmed in a report from Khatmandu today.

The team of eleven led by Dr. Eduard Wyss Dunand, left Khatmandu at the end of March on the 170-mile trek to the base camp. Today's report said they would go back to Khatmandu by June 15.—Reuter.

6,000 Soo Tragedy

Sydney, June 8.

More than 6,000 people today saw a pilot crash to his death while practising for an aerial stunt at Broken Hill, western New South Wales. The pilot, Max Bond, 29, had flown there from Adelaide. His engine is believed to have stalled.—Reuter.

British-Italian Society Meeting



Miss Jean Cochran of London and Miss Marion Tall of Turin were among members of the British-Italian Society who met recently in London to welcome the new Italian Ambassador, Signor Manlio Brosio, who came to London from Moscow two months ago. The chairman of the Society, Lord Leconfield, told the Ambassador "Italy is greatly loved by more people in England than almost any other foreign country."—Express Photo.

Bishop Of Rangoon At London MRA Assembly

London, June 8.

The Bishop of Rangoon, the Right Rev. George West, told a Moral Rearmament Assembly in the massive Royal Festival Hall here today that the present tension in Africa had been caused by pride and prejudice, bitterness and hate.

Queues hundreds of yards long formed outside the massive Royal Festival Hall, where Moral Rearmament held its biggest meeting in England since the war. Inside 3,000 people in the body of the hall faced another 400 on the platform.

There was a 70-strong 12-nation choir, with Mayors and Mayoresses from over 40 cities and towns, many coloured people and 12 speakers. At an overflow meeting in a nearby marquee there were another 2,000 supporters.

The Bishop said: "In the United States strike follows strike, and as in the States so in Europe. But there are also encouraging signs of unity that come through the grace of rebirth."

He said Britain could export her qualities as well as her goods, and the Englishman armed with the spirit of moral rearmament found that "the East takes him to her heart."

General Bor Komorowski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish underground during the European war, said Communism could not be fought by military weapons alone.

Baron von Fritsch, Berlin representative of the German Federal Minister of the Interior, said: "You know that Berlin is an island in the Soviet sea and that the Iron Curtain goes through the city, so that sometimes the two sides of one street are in different sectors. All this tends to divide people. But we know that hatred can bring no solution. It only brings new hatred. The result is fear, and that leads to muddled thinking and acting."—Reuter.

U.S. MEETING

Maackinac Island, Mich., June 7.

Representatives of Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt and Greece addressed today's session of the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament.

Count Lovara di Maria, who represented Italy at the organisation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, said: "Democracy without ideology can win a war but cannot build the peace." He added: "In Italy there is indifference to defence and what good are weapons without the right spirit in the people who use them?"

The chairman of the Foreign Trade Commission of the West German Federal government, Christian Kuhlmann, told of all the plans and organisations he had taken part in to try to rehabilitate Germany after the war.

He said: "I tried to work from the top down but I find it is necessary to work from the bottom up."

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN

Saigon, June 8.

Pham Van Binh, who resigned as Governor of North Vietnam when Nguyen-Van Tam was named the new Vietnamese Prime Minister, said today he had withdrawn his resignation.

He had agreed to remain as Governor on condition that the new Prime Minister allowed him to retain full powers in Tonkin, he said.

Bao Dai, head of the Vietnamese State, had given him an order to resign. Bao Dai would not interfere with the administration of his territory, he added.—Reuter.

Masterpiece For \$100

Chicago, June 8. Dr. Maurice Goldblatt, Art Director of the University of Notre Dame, said here today that an oil painting bought at a New York auction sale last month for \$100 was a XVth Century masterpiece worth about \$150,000.

It is a portrait of Lucresia Borgia by Bartolommeo Veneto. Dr. Goldblatt said the portrait had been missing for 450 years.—Reuter.

RAF CALL OFF AIR SEARCH

Air Vice-Marshal Believed Lost

Nicosia, June 8.

The Royal Air Force this afternoon called off a four-ton aircraft search for the jet Meteor plane piloted by Air Vice-Marshal David Atcherley.

Shortly after the plane had been reported missing yesterday on a flight from the Suez Canal Zone to Cyprus the R.A.F. Cyprus Command began an intense search over the Eastern Mediterranean, helped by Turkish and Israeli military aircraft.

R.A.F. planes from Cyprus, Malta and the Canal Zone joined in together with American planes from North Africa and civil aircraft.

The search was resumed at first light today.

An R.A.F. spokesman said the R.A.F. theory is that the Meteor's oxygen supply went wrong and the pilot gradually became unconscious. The plane might then have crashed into the sea not very far north of Port Said with some force as to reduce it to splinters.

But, he stressed, this was only a theory, though the most likely one.

David Atcherley is 48. His twin brother, Richard, also an Air Vice-Marshal, commanded the Royal Pakistan Air Force till a year ago.

Famous in air circles as the "Flying Twins," both led night fighter squadrons in the last war and gained high decorations.

David Atcherley flew the latest R.A.F. reconnaissance Meteor from England to Fayid when he took over his command there last January.—Reuter.

"Joyful Entry" Into Liege

Liege, June 8.

Streams of public conveyances and of private cars converged on Liege from all over Liege province today, swelling the crowds that already gathered to watch King Baudouin's "joyful entry" into the beleaguered city.

Today's "Joyous Entry"—the traditional first state visit of a newly-crowned Belgian monarch to the country's provincial capitals—is the second in the new reign, following a two-day Royal visit to Antwerp, two weeks ago.

The 21-year-old Sovereign held the first state visit of a newly-crowned Belgian monarch to the country's provincial capitals. It is the second in the new reign, following a two-day Royal visit to Antwerp, two weeks ago.



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KING'S THEATRE

17TH JUNE AT 9.30 P.M.

GALA FILM PREMIERE

OF

"MR. DRAKES DUCK"

Thanks to the generosity of the Management of the King's Theatre the proceeds of the Hong Kong Premiere of this amusing film will be given to the funds of the HONG KONG COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Grantham have kindly promised to attend the performance.

The Band of the Middlesex Regiment will play, by kind permission of Lt. Col. R. A. Gwyn and the Officers' 1st Battalion Middlesex Reg. (D.C.O.).

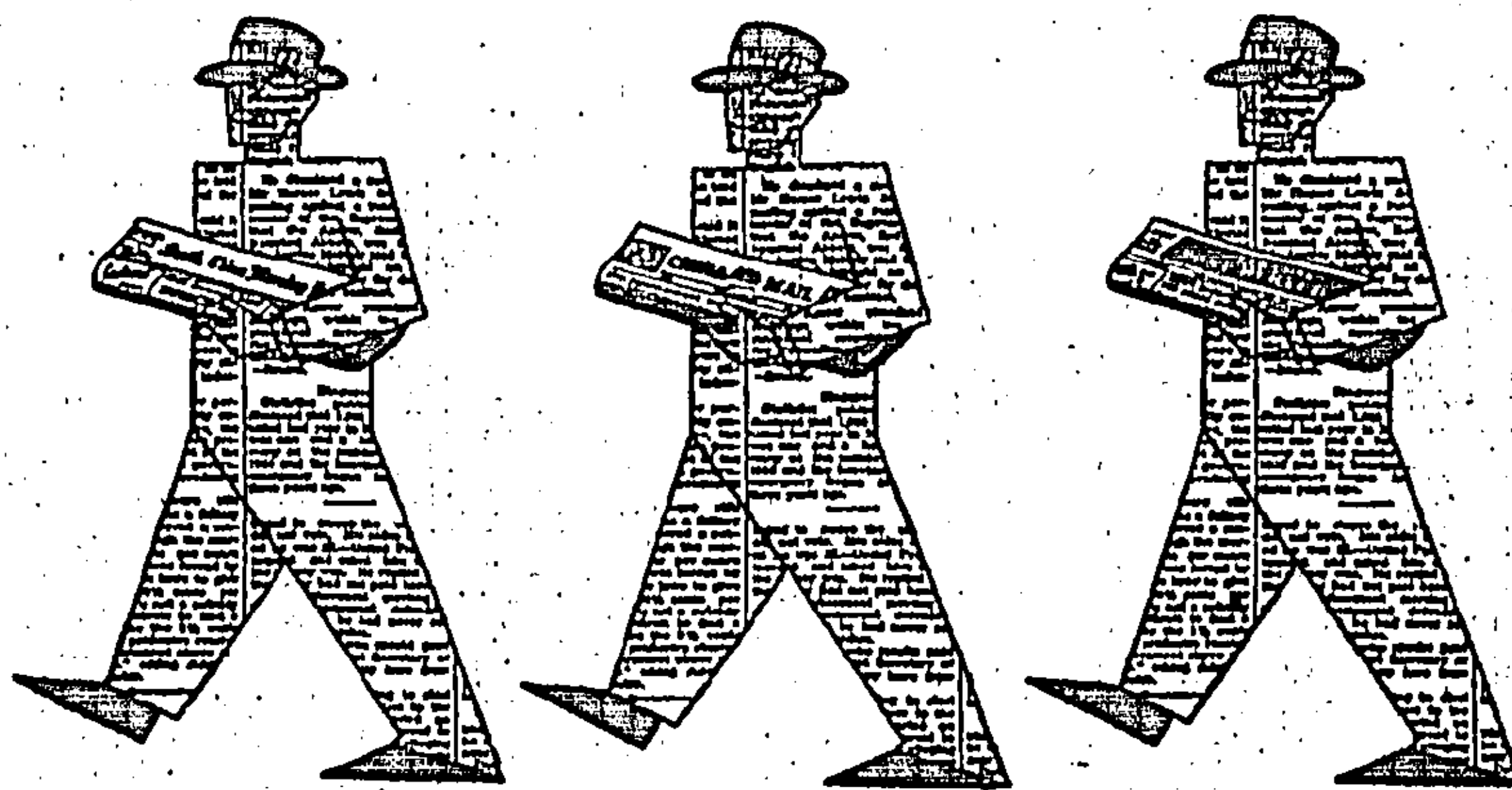
Dress Circle Seats @ \$10 available from —
The Secretary,
Hong Kong Council of Social Service,
403, China Building, 4th floor,
Hong Kong.

Stall Seats @ \$8 } Available from —
Front Stall Seats @ \$2 } The King's Theatre

THREE

SILENT

SALESMEN



SEFTON DELMER takes an important new book to the flashpoint city of its author's argument—Berlin. On the right, the author—American Journalist Drew Middleton

EAST v. WEST: WHAT HAPPENS IF NOTHING HAPPENS?



LOOK out of my window and you would never dream that this great city is almost certainly on the eve of a bitter siege; that it could conceivably become the front-line edge and starting point of an East-West clash before this year is out.

There they are, these incredible Berliners, fancy paper hats on their heads, bottles clutched in their hands, cheering frantically, screeching and laughing their way around the town in a mood of mad whoopee.

Brass bands are blaring, motor horns toot. It is Ascension Day, the Berliners' traditional day off, and they mean to make the most of it.

I do not suppose these Berliners would be acting any differently today, even had they been reading, as I have a frightening study of Soviet intentions towards Western Europe and our

Western ability to deal with them.

The study is the carefully documented work* of one of my most authoritative American colleagues, Drew Middleton, of the New York Times.

To me the particular significance of this book is that Middleton has close contacts with the American political economic, and military high-ups in Western Europe.

Decision soon

FROM the Berliners' point of view and mine, the most important thing in this book is the case Drew Middleton makes for his opinion that the Russians may decide to fight a preventive war soon.

Says Middleton: "No Western statesman can say with certainty that the Russians... will avoid war in favour of political methods."

"What can be said is that if the Russians are impelled by the purely military aspects of the problem they will attack before 1954; that is, before the immediate penalty of aggression is so great that the cost is prohibitive."

Chance lost

HE makes an even closer estimate of the Russian V-Day at another point in his book. "If the Soviet Union," he says, "has not attacked by January 1, 1953 then it has lost this great military opportunity in Europe."

I agree with Middleton that if the Russians... were going to fight a shooting war before 1953

then the rearmament of Germany would not only serve the highly popular pretext, but perhaps even provide the "now-or-never" notice needed to sway Poliburo and General Staff.

Now I do not myself believe that the Soviet has any intention of countering West German rearmament with invasion and a shooting war.

They are doing well enough with political aggression. The more important question is: Will Western rearmament ever become sufficiently advanced for the fear of military sanctions from the West to deter the Russians from continuing their present political war of attrition?

Will we ever get to the point where the Russians will think twice about breaking a treaty or shooting down a passenger plane for fear of the aggression to themselves?

Sacrifices

MIDDLETON paints a picture of the social, economic, and political difficulties besetting Western rearmament, and the slow progress made so far, which should be most encouraging to Moscow.

Moreover, he puts a point forward which must have been considered by the Russians. "They" (the Americans) "must answer the question, what happens if nothing happens?" "If there is no Soviet attack by the end of 1953, the United States will find itself in a position without precedent in its history."

The Americans may get tired of the sacrifices needed to keep an army garrisoned all over the world and subsidizing foreign allies. They may decide that the whole story of a Soviet threat is a political racket.

And not only the Americans may get tired. But the British, the French, and others too. "That, to my mind, is a much better bet for the Russians than a shooting war. It does not mean that Berlin and the Berliners, despite all their fancy-dress optimism, are not going to be in for a tough time."

—(London Express Service)

KREMLIN'S GRIP On The RUSSIAN FAMILY

Number 2 in the series by
CHARLOTTE HALDANE

IN the 35 years' existence of the Soviet Union there have been many and complicated changes in Russian family life. Most of them have been due to Government policy, with its direct or indirect effect on the standard of living: housing, eating and drinking, clothing, leisure, entertainment, and above all, work. The tasks that had to be accomplished were vast. It was the Government that decreed them, set priorities and decided who should carry them out. It is still the Government that decides these matters.

Slavery is a relative term. By that I mean that although several million men and women in the Soviet Union work in semi-slavery in forced labour camps, many millions more do not. They are free by comparison with those of their fellows who are confined. But they do not know freedom as the people of countries outside the Iron Curtain know it.

For example, in most parts of the world today there are still large numbers of girls and women in order to feed and clothe themselves. They still perform exclusively domestic tasks, helping their mothers or running their own households and tending their own children.

Female Labour

BUT the Soviet Government decided early in the development of its social system that the male labour available, vast as it is, would not suffice to cope with all the tasks the Government had set itself. Female labour was wanted as well, on the land, in the mines, the factories, in light and heavy industry, in the merchant navy, on the railways and so on.

In consequence, the wage scales for men laid down by the Government were such that it soon became impossible for a

man, however hard-working, to earn enough on which to keep a wife and family. Women, therefore, found it necessary to go to supplement the family income. They were not conscripted into labour by law, but there was conscription by economic pressure.

To many thousands of Russian women this necessity to go out to work did not seem a bad thing. Russians generally are solitary types who prefer not to mingle with their fellows, but to lead a quiet existence "far from the madding crowds." Such men and women exist in Russia, too, of course, but I met very few of them. The vast majority enjoy themselves best in company, whether at work or play. They feel lost and uncomfortable if left to themselves. This is the true of the women as of the men. And it explains to a large extent, I think, why Russian women will put up with domestic conditions which an Englishwoman would find intolerable.

Overcrowding

BAD housing and tremendous overcrowding have always been a feature of Soviet city life. In a flat or apartment containing five rooms there will be at least five families; one per room. Cooking is often done on the landings or in the passages. Each woman has a small kerosene stove and a few pots and pans. There is generally one lavatory for several families and the tenants are supposed to take it in turn to keep it clean. Thefts and quarrels are incessant, but it did not seem to me that the Russian women minded these nearly as much as I should have done.

When I was in Moscow I met several Englishwomen, the wives of British Communists who had gone to Russia. They all complained bitterly about living conditions, and could not get used to the disorder and confusion created by their Russian neighbours. A young British Communist, his mother and his brother shared one room. I asked him how they managed at night. "Oh," he answered, "we convert it into two-bedrooms by

hanging a curtain across the centre. My mother sleeps on one side, my brother and I on the other."

Another way in which the Soviet Government acquiesces family life is in the control of education. When I first went to the Soviet Union in 1923, I found that education was free and universal from the age of eight to 18, in theory, at any rate. But when I returned 13 years later, this picture had changed. Education was no longer free above the age of 14.

Minority Only

ONLY a minority of boys and girls could aspire to university training. The selection of this minority was controlled in two ways: first, by consistently raising the standard of examinations over a period; and second, by control over the price of books and other educational materials. These prices became higher and higher so that many parents found it impossible to meet the charges imposed, and in consequence their children had to discontinue their studies.

Naturally, it was the less skilled parents, earning lower wages, who first felt the pinch. The children of richer parents were thus favoured at the expense of the poorer ones. As George Orwell put it in "Animal Farm": "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

The reason for this inequality in the educational opportunities of Soviet children was simple. The Government needed more and more industrial workers and professional men and women by comparison. There were also the huge needs of the Army and Air Force to be considered. By making it impossible for more than a minority of children to receive higher education, the Government canalised the potential manpower in the most desired directions.

But there was a great deal of grumbling by parents who did not consider that their children were being given a fair start in life, just as much grumbling as in other countries where, under a less self-satisfied leadership, boys and girls also have to struggle for their chances. But at least in such countries they are free from Government pressure and can find their own level in society.

Frankness

THE Russians are, on the whole, good parents. A notable Russian characteristic is a frankness, which foreigners often misunderstand. For instance, Soviet newspapers constantly report scandals connected with children's homes, and the tragedy of homeless children, orphans, runaways and youthful criminals who infest the streets of the big cities. But it is only by publicly exposing the evils in any society that these can be remedied.

The greatest evil in the Soviet Union still seems to me to be the suppression of personal freedom. For the human spirit cannot achieve its highest aspirations unless it feels free to do so. Russia has substituted ruthless regimentation for the intimacies of family life; propaganda and noisy propaganda for religious training and private meditation.

In so doing, I believe, that the Soviet authorities have deprived their people, old and young, of a precious heritage. Let us hope that one day they may regret it for themselves.

TOMORROW A ROMANTIC OUTLET

AMERICAN COLUMN, from R. M. MacCOLL

RUSTLERS ON THE RIVER? —OR BABBLE OVER BROOK

WASHINGTON. WITH a boom-time holiday season just around the corner, American vacationers—to be highly diverted by a row between the States of New York and New Hampshire over who owns a pretty little river.

Seems that the New York Commerce Department, up in Albany, the State capital, has been in the Cuckoo's Nest, out an attractive travel brochure, one of those coloured pictures which beguilingly shows a happily bewildered fisherman, knee-deep in a rippling stream.

The stream is said to be somewhere in the Catskill Mountains. Not so, cry the New Hampshire authorities—it is in fact the Wild River, east of Shelburne and indubitably in New Hampshire.

Chagrined, Alfred Worsell, first Deputy Commissioner of the New York Commerce Department, remarks: "We're hurrying to verify or deny this. We do not

wish to be known as 'scenery rustlers'."

DEPARTMENT of American Way of Life—one of the barmen in the National Press Club here in Washington was admiring my wrist-watch the other day and asked how much I'd paid for it, as he was about to buy one for himself. I told him \$35. Now a gloriously good watch, flashing from his wrist, not only the watch but the band too seemed to be of gold. The price, he tells me, was \$135.

LOYD'S has issued an insurance policy for more than \$63,000 on the life of President Truman. It runs until June 30.

Roger Straus, Jun., president of Parrot, Straus and Young took out this policy in February before publication of Truman's book, "Mr. President."

He said: "It occurred to me that should the President die while working on the book, we would have a partly completed volume on our hands and

enough paper for a quarter-million copies. Every American insurance company I tried turned us down."

THE HUMAN TOUCH: The Ohio Telephone Company has asked the Cleveland police to help trace a burglar who keeps rifling the pay-box in one of its telephone boxes. The box in question happens to be in the lobby of the Central Police Station.

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DORIS BARTEN ATTAINS HER MAJORITY AS A HARBOUR SWIMMER

By "RECORDER"

Doris Barten, whom the old-timers will remember as Doris Hunt, the youngest girl ever to swim the harbour, yesterday attained her majority as a harbour swimmer. On her 21st crossing, she finished fourth among the women and somewhere between 30th and 40th in the whole field. Her last victory was in 1938.

Doris thus becomes the only citizen of Hongkong who is a full-fledged harbour-swimming adult and has so far managed to put aside \$2.00 that she could have spent on using the ferry service.

All she has earned is another medal and certificate. It would be a popular gesture if some recognition of her accomplishment could be accorded by the Harbour Authority. The Royal Navy couldn't go wrong in noting the event either as Doris was the first of its swimmers to complete the course.

It was the longest harbour race in history and one of the toughest. The swimmers were carried out by the current—at least the weaker ones among them—as far as Tallow Dock.

Said Doris after the race, "At one stage I thought an aircraft carrier was going to run me over." It may have been an outsize tug, but the fact remains that it looked bigger than a whale to Doris and there were some who finished the course who insisted that there were fellow-travellers in the harbour yesterday that not only looked like whales but were coughing up Jonahs to make a lighter job of it against the current.

JUST GOES TO SHOW

Before she had even reached her teens, Doris used to wave to sailors on destroyer decks as she swam by with an easy stroke and odd submarines popping up never unduly disturbed her. Which all goes to show what kind of a grind it was yesterday as the police launches made journey after journey picking up non-finishers by the dozen.

Though Doris crossed the harbour on her own steam for the 21st time yesterday, she was far from being the most elderly human in the harbour. Last year a whole school of sexagenarians, all Chinese, made a successful crossing. This year one single Austrian, who was a strapping youth when last year's sexagenarians were not even in the toddling stage, made a courageous attempt against the worst current in years.

He was Mr Ludwig Soyka, all of 84 years of age, once Austrian Champion of the Victoria Recreation Club Secretary, Mr Ed da Rosa, accompanied him as a special Guard of Honour.

Mr Soyka, who was finally persuaded by a Marine Police officer to give up while starting on the lap from Tallow Dock to



Doris—at first swim the Harbour at the age of eight.—China Mail Photo.

Central District along the shore line, could have done it. If he had been left alone, Ed da Rosa thinks.

The Marine Police had a job of it persuading Mr Soyka to give up. He hadn't taken his hearing aid with him on the swim and he is quite deaf. He also didn't have his glasses with him and it annoyed him to have to keep pushing the Marine Police launch out of his way.

Mr Soyka's attempt at swimming the harbour even excited King Neptune's Court, which partly accounts for the wicked whirl the current was stirred up into. As the hours passed and Mr Soyka persisted with his crawl, breast stroke and side stroke in turn, Old Neptune bobbed up himself and suggested a couple of steins in Davey Jones' Locker. Mr Soyka did not have his hearing aid with him and Neptune could have shouted himself more hoarse than the Marine Police did without much success.

A GREAT THIRST

The China Fleet Club, which is on the Wanchai waterfront, is not an unpopular institution. Several Navy and Army swimmers who finished there are likely to get certificates for having swum the harbour if the officers in charge of their particular groups testify to their actually having touched the harbour wall on the Hongkong side before being picked up by police launches and brought around the Naval Dockyard to the Victoria Recreation Club.

Clement Adami, canteen assistant on HMS Concord, who comes from Hounslow, Middlesex, and has some resemblance to Philip Mickman, the schoolboy Channel swimmer, made the Wanchai wall with his mate from the same ship, G. P. Bambrugh, and found a whole lot of swimmers from HMS Charity and some more from the Army on the steps of the China Fleet Club.

They didn't have time for one for the race before being picked up by the Marine Police.

First in from the Royal Navy was, of course, Doris—Barten. First in from the Army was M. S. Gardner, who finished 17th and is, most appropriately, attached to the 70 Water Transport Company, RASC.

Swimmers who were picked up before they finished the course held their heads high when waiting off the Marine Police launches. They came in all sizes and many of them had touched the Hongkong wall anywhere between the neighbourhood of Jardine's Godown and the Naval Dockyard area.

To the Marine Police the job of keeping a check on who was still in the water two hours after the race started was so nerve-wracking that they didn't stop in the VRC bar longer than to drown a glass of orange squash. Said one of them, "I can imagine some of these lads wanting certificates to show in their pubs at home that they had swum the Chinese Channel."

AN HOUR TOO EARLY

Two hours and forty minutes after the race started, when the number of spectators had thinned down from many thousands to some sixty, a swimmer named Ho Kam-ming, laconically pulled himself up the steps. He was followed some minutes later by a small police motorboat with another swimmer in it who looked really fed up with the water.

The TIC of the motorboat announced that there were still four swimmers in the water who refused to give up. Ho Kam-ming, then, believed to be the last man in, looked extremely pleased with himself and not the least bit tired.

Another 63 minutes elapsed before the last man came in. Swimming strongly, he touched the steps and was on his feet in almost one motion and shook hands warmly all around.

Nearly an RASC launch and its occupants looked just about ready to explode with pride. The last man in got a bigger welcome than the winner. Nothing our reporter standing by with pencil noted he introduced himself as Dennis Corr of 281 Yuen Road, Durrington, County Durham. He said he could remember five attempts by the Marine Police to get him to give up the swim. He knew his rights. He wasn't loitering in the harbour or holding up the traffic and he told them to just go and steam off.

FIRST THREE GIRLS IN



Alice Cheng-man of Fortuna (third), Kwok Ngan-hung of the Chinese YMCA (second), and Chan Sin-ye of Hol Tin (the winner) first three girls to finish in yesterday's Harbour Swim race.

Philadelphia Athletics Trounce First Place Cleveland Indians

New York, June 8.

Two homers by Eddie Joost, driving in five runs, helped southpaw Bobby Shantz coast to his 10th pitching triumph as the Philadelphia Athletics trounced the first place Cleveland Indians 12-4 in the first game of a Shibe Park doubleheader in the American League today.

It was Shantz's third victory over the Indians, his ninth win in a row against one loss.

Lefty Maurie McDermott's Boston Red Sox teammates backed up his seven-hit pitching with an 11-hit offensive as the Soxers whipped Detroit 5-2 in the first game of a doubleheader.

Boston manager Lou Boudreau was banished for the rest of the day after disputing Umpire Hank Sore's decision on a close play at home plate in the seventh inning when the Red Sox got two insurance runs. Gerry Priddy scored both Tiger runs, one a homer as leadoff man in the first inning.

The Chicago White Sox employed four pitchers in a three-hit 6-3 conquest of Washington. Chuck Stobbs was credited with Chicago's fifth straight victory without defeat at Griffith Stadium as Julio Moreno was dealt a fifth successive loss.

Tommy Byrne allowed only two hits today but he walked seven batters and his St. Louis teammates made five errors to hand the New York Yankees a 5-2 victory in the first game of a doubleheader.

FAUSTO COPPI WINS TOUR OF ITALY

Milan, June 8. Fausto Coppi, Italy's champion of champions, retrieved today the winning streak which he lost in two years of misfortune, and easily won one of Europe's toughest and most important cycling events—the Giro d'Italia (Round Italy) race.

Coppi, who became known as the unluckiest cyclist in Italy's No. 1 sport, won by the very big margin of over eight minutes from his nearest rival, Italy's Florence Magni. Switzerland's Ferdie Kubler, was third.

Coppi's time for the whole Giro was 114 hrs. 38 mins. 43 secs.—Reuter.

Professional Tennis

Cleveland, June 7. Francisco Segura of Ecuador won the International professional tennis championship today in an upset victory over Richard Gonzalez, 8-0, 6-4, 3-0, 6-4, 6-0.—United Press.

Tan Yook-ming And Miss Chan Sin-ye The Winners

The Annual Cross-Harbour Swim conducted under the auspices of the Hongkong Amateur Swimming Association and held yesterday morning resulted in Tang Yook-ming winning the championship in the Men's Section and Miss Chan Sin-ye, 14-year-old schoolgirl, annexing the women's title.

Tang Yook-ming completed the course from the Railway Pier, Kowloon, to the finishing point at the sea-front between Murray Pier and the Victoria Recreation Club, in 30 minutes 32-2/5 seconds. Last year, Tang came second in this Annual Classic, covering the same distance in 28 minutes 10-2/5 seconds.

Miss Chan Sin-ye, who has taken part in three Cross-Harbour races and placed fourth last year, covered the distance yesterday in 47 minutes 45-3/5 seconds.

On conclusion of the race, prizes were presented to the successful competitors by the Hon. Sir Arthur Moore, President of the Hongkong Amateur Swimming Association.

Notable absentees from yesterday's race were Miss Cynthia Egger, Miss Kwok Kam-ngor, Cheung Kin-man and F.X. "Sonny" Monteiro, who will be representing Hongkong at the Olympic Games at Helsinki in July next. As these four swimmers have been undergoing months of training for the Olympic Games, it was felt that it would be unwise for them to participate in this long distance event.

Last year, Miss Egger won this Annual Classic in 31 minutes 30-2/5 seconds, while Cheung Kin-man returned the time of 27 minutes 40-4/5 seconds. These times were slower than those returned by them respectively in 1950, when they also won the event.

Yesterday marked the last occasion on which the race will be swum over the familiar course from the Railway Pier, Kowloon, to the sea-front between Murray Pier and the VRC, owing to the reclamation scheme.

Yesterday also marked the first occasion on which the race has been held at this time of the year. Normally, the race takes place in October each year. As the reclamation scheme is being put into effect before the end of the year, it was decided to hold the race earlier.

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

A brisk south-westerly wind and strong current, coupled with choppy waters, made conditions extremely difficult for swimmers yesterday, a large number of whom were swept off their course. Many were carried away as far as the waterfront off the China Fleet Club and Luk Kwok Hotel in Wanchai, where they were picked up by Police launches.

Of the 280 odd swimmers who entered the water, 80 completed the course, 30 of whom were "scorched" swimmers. Of the 30 entered in the Women's Section, only six covered the entire distance.

The youngest competitor, 11-year-old Ho Tiek-wai, succeeded in completing the course. Once again the race attracted thousands of sight-seers, who, from 8 a.m. onwards, began taking up positions at vantage points along the waterfront on both sides of the harbour.

Lining the route across the harbour were a large number of launches, motor boats and sampans crowded with spectators. Due to excellent arrangements which had been made for the race and the efficiency of the officials in charge, the Classic was swum off without a hitch.

Praiseworthy foresight was shown by Mr. A. de O. Sales, Chairman of the H.A.S.A., and Mr. H.W. Wines, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Association, in arranging for the fifth floating point in the water at the finishing point, to be cleared away prior to the arrival of the swimmers.

The greatest credit is also due to members of the Police Force for their efficiency which they displayed in directing traffic and controlling the enormous crowds along the waterfront.

In the harbour, the Marine Police were to the fore in patrolling the course, keeping a constant vigil over the swimmers and assisting those who found themselves unable to continue.

The first batch of swimmers entered the water at 10 a.m. sharp and was followed immediately by the second batch. Wong Kwai-chee, who was favoured to win the event in the Men's Section, took over the leadership from Tang Yook-ming. As the race progressed, Tang gradually overhauled his rival and went ahead to win the race quite comfortably by approximately 70 yards. A close tussle was seen between Lau Kam-por and Cheung Ming-jun for fifth place. As the swimmers were about 50 yards from the finishing point, they were racing neck and neck. When it seemed that the race would end in a dead heat, Lau Kam-por, who was using the breaststroke as was his op-

ponent suddenly changed to the crawl and put on a spurt of speed to beat Cheung by half a body length.

The following are the first 10 in the Men's Section and the only six in the Women's Section to complete the course:

Men's Section.—1, Tang Yook-ming; 2, Wong Kwai-chee; 3, Wong Long-hoi; 4, Poon Sik-chuan; 5, Lau Kam-por; 6, Cheung Ming-jun; 7, Wong Tien-shing; 8, Lam Man-nang; 9, Ng Chung-choi; 10, Leung Wing-chi.

Women's Section.—1, Chan Sin-ye; 2, Kwok Ngan-hung; 3, Alice Cheng Men; 4, Doris Barten; 5, Poon Shiu-chee; 6, Tsui Shiu-ling.

Weather May Save India

Leeds, June 8.

The weather may help India in their uphill struggle against England in the first Test match, as heavy rain last night soaked the Test pitch, which was covered only at the ends.

The weather remained dull and threatening today, with more drizzle forecast.—Reuter.

Monza Grand Prix Race

Monza, June 8.

Alberto Ascari (Italy) driving a Ferrari, won the first race of the Monza Grand Prix here today after his most dangerous rival, World Champion Juan Manuel Fangio (Argentina) had crashed on the first lap.

Fangio's Maserati overshot a bend, crashed into a field and overturned.

He was thrown clear and suffered cuts about the face and hands and shock. His condition is not serious, doctors said.

Ascari covered the 220,000 kilometre course in 1 hr. 15 mins. 12 secs. for an average speed of 175.03 kilometres an hour.

Giuseppe Farina (Italy), also on a Ferrari, was second in 1 hr. 16 mins. 10 secs.

Andre Simon (France) was third, also on a Ferrari, after completing only 34 of the 35 laps.—Reuter.

MONTHERY RACE

Monthery, June 8.

The Italian rider, Collignon, on a Guzzi, today won the 24th annual 24-hour international motorcycle race.

He covered 2,332 kilometres at an average speed of 97.166 k.p.h.—a record for the event.—Reuter.

French Amateur Golf Ch'ship

Paris, June 8.

Quarter-final results in the French Amateur Golf Tournament today were: Ken Thom, Britain, defeated Michel Carlihan, France, three and two.

Billy Maxwell, Odessa, Texas, defeated John Plant, Egypt, six and four.

Dick Chapman, Pinckney, North Carolina, defeated Paul Shields, Albany, New York, five and four.

Bobby Knowles, Boston, defeated Benami, Italy, one up.

Maxwell defeated Thom two and one.—Associated Press.

Serie Wins The Prix de Diane

Paris, June 8.

Serie, owned by Mr. R. Strausburger, won the Prix de Diane for three-year-old fillies at Chantilly today by a short head in front of La Bouteille, owned by Mr. H. de la Roche.

The three million francs Prix de Diane opens the big racing season in the Paris area.—France Press.

First Day's Play Called Off

PLAYERS SKID AND SLIP IN SINGAPORE'S \$800,000 BADMINTON STADIUM

Singapore, June 8.

International badminton players were so bruised through skidding and slipping in Singapore's \$800,000 badminton stadium tonight that opening play in the first tournament was cancelled.

The matches will be re-played tomorrow after the floor has been scrubbed. The stadium, claimed to be the finest in the world, was officially opened last night by the Governor of Singapore, Mr John F. Nicoll.

Tonight, in the presence of Mr Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner General, in Southeast Asia, opening players met in adjacent courts for Singles games. However, after numerous falls, the players were called upon to stop by their managers.—Reuter.

KUALA LUMPUR TOURNAY

Kuala Lumpur, June 8. Miss Leong May Pheng and Mrs Helen Kwong of Hongkong became runners-up in the Women's Doubles final of the Salangan badminton invitation tournament which they lost to Mrs Cecilia Samuel and Miss Queenie Cheah 10-9, 15-17, 10-18.—Reuter.

The Hongkong pair, who have been playing very well throughout the tournament, was not expected to win against the strong Samuel-Cheah combination who won by 15-5, 15-12.

Other final results of the same tournament follow: Men's Singles—Wong Peng-son beat Cheong Hock-leung 10-2, 15-3.

Mixed Doubles—Mrs Cecilia Samuel and Chan Kong-leung beat A. Piny and Miss Queenie Cheah 10-9, 15-17, 10-18.—Reuter.

"ARGONAUT" ADDS

"Argonaut" cables that Helen Kwong was the better player of the losing combination in the Women's Doubles final. The losers led 12-10 in the second set when Miss Leung missed an easy top. A succession of errors gave the winners five points in a row. In a nearly hour-long lightning speed badminton match of brilliant rallies, Ong Poh-lin and Ismail bin Marjan beat the

Angela Mortimer Wins Belgian Singles Title

Brussels, June 8.

Miss Angela Mortimer won the all-British Women's Singles final in the Belgian Lawn Tennis Championships which ended here today.

She beat Miss Pat Harrison 6-3, 6-4.

They then paired to win the Women's Doubles final with a 6-1, 6-4 win over Mrs Maria Weiss of Argentina and Miss C. Mercels of Belgium.

The Americans, Budge Patty and Tony Trabert, took the Men's Doubles title, beating the Australians, Ken McGregor and Mervyn Rose, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3 in the final.

McGregor had won the singles title on Saturday by beating Trabert in five sets.—Reuter.

TODAY'S SPORTS

Lawn Bowls: Open Fairs.—P. R. Pover and S. Leonard v O. R. Sadick and M. B. Hassan at 11.15 a.m.; G. E. Williams and A. Bailey v J. K. Gutterez and B. P. Marques at 1.15 p.m.; A. W. Hirdock and J. McCutcheon v X. Y. Adu and Z. Yusuf at 3.15 p.m.; A. G. Cotes and S. B. 70 Ford at 5 p.m. Aquatics: Heads of Inter-School Championships at the Ritz, 6 p.m.

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RELIEVING
P.I. RICE
SHORTAGE

Manila, June 8.
The National Rice and Corn Corporation has signed a contract with the Cesar Bedesma Company for the importation of 42,000 tons of Siamese rice.

Mariano Garchitorena, the chairman of the Corporation, said the latest contract will help avert the country's estimated rice shortage of 100,000 tons this year.

Previous contracts cover shipments of 40,000 tons of the cereal. They are 30,000 tons from Burma, 10,000 tons from Thailand under an allocation by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and 3,000 tons from the United States.

Two private traders holding contracts for the importation of 92,000 tons of rice have not yet posted their performance bonds with the Corporation.

A Congressional committee of inquiry has blamed the shortage on inefficiency on the part of Government procurement agencies.—Associated Press.

Cotton Bill
Approved

Washington, June 8.
The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill to prevent cotton prices from skidding, if there is a big 1952 crop.

The measure, approved by a standing vote of 180 to 82, would raise the Government price supports for cotton by more than 10 per cent if a 10,000,000-bale crop is harvested or officially forecast by the Government reports this year.

Grower prices are now running about 15 per cent above the "current support level"—United Press.

Salary
Increases
In U.S.

Washington, June 8.
Wages and salaries paid to American workers have increased 25 per cent since the Korean war started, the Government said.

In the first quarter of this year they advanced nearly \$4,000,000,000 to an annual rate of \$195,000,000,000.

Most of the increase took place during the first half of 1951 when the annual rate jumped \$29,000,000,000.

The rate of rise since then has been only \$8,000,000,000 with government and military payrolls accounting for nearly half of this.

From the end of the war to 1951, compensation rose by more than 50 per cent from an annual rate of \$177 billion to \$178 billion dollars.

In 1951 the average annual earnings of full-time employees rose 37 per cent, compared with a 33 per cent rise in consumer prices.

Employment, however, is declining, reflecting the business slump. In the last year the number of production workers employed in the nation's manufacturing plants dropped 410,000, the Government said.

More workers were made idle in consumer and building materials manufacturing than were employed in defence-related industries. This has been particularly true in the fields of textiles, motor car and home appliance production.—Associated Press.

Sugar Production

Havana, June 8.
The Ministry of Agriculture announced that 80 sugar mills at the end of the cane-grinding season had produced 20,950,494 bags of 320 pounds of sugar each.—United Press.

LONDON SHARES SLUMP
Would-Be Investors Reluctant To Buy
Continued Sag In Prices
Expected In The City

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 8.

The continued weakness of world commodity prices, Britain's £17.7 million deficit last May in her trade balance with Western Europe and the general reluctance among would-be investors to commit themselves till they see their way clearer, caused Stock Exchange prices to drift lower in nearly all sections last week.

Prevailing belief is that prices will continue to sag and that there is nothing to be lost by holding money in the bank for the time being.

Result is that brokers are reporting that they have difficulty in dealing with some of the lesser-known stocks at all and dealers, unwilling to hold the stock on their books, are often bears of them.

Even small selling orders have therefore a disproportionate effect on prices, and brokers see nothing in the immediate future that will reverse the trend. It is pointed out that any effective remedy for Britain's present economic situation would include longer working hours, all-round increased effort and lower wages.

But these measures, far from being even considered by the rank and file of British workers, are not even dreamed of by them.

Disappointment is, in the meantime, felt that despite the Government's import cuts, Britain's deficit with the European Payments Union has been reduced by only £2.5 million as against the April figure.

And, as the Sterling Area has exhausted its quota with the European Payments Union, all debts in future must be paid in gold.

DISTURBING THOUGHT
A drain in gold to the United States has come to be regarded as a permanent evil remaining with us but the possibility of a drain also to Europe is disturbing.

The half-hearted week-end rally that occurred in gilt-edged securities and some sections of the industrial market was mainly technical, and several brokers, while admitting that their predictions may be wrong, have advised their clients not to buy Government stock till it has fallen another four or five points.

The recent slump in commodity shares, together with Japanese and German bonds (potash bonds shed 30 points on the last account) has caused many speculators to lose heavily. Many of them also are sitting on the sidelines.

SHIPPING OUTLOOK
The outlook for shipping companies is rapidly changing, too. Last week the chairman of both the P. and O. and the Union Castle Line warned of increasing competition from Germany, Japan and Italy.

Operation costs are 30 per cent up in 1950. But liner freights have begun to be reduced and tonnage is no longer in such demand.

World trade is contracting as a result of the present import restrictions. Company dividends, though, are securely covered and, unless the world enters a major slump, these should not be cut.

Trading shipping shares are in the doldrums following a 50 per cent fall in freight rates, which reached their peak a year ago.

METAL MARKET
Metal market prices last week fell drastically.

Standing alone against the downward trend was copper which, after remaining steady for a long time on the American market at 27½ cents per pound, has risen to 32½ cents.

Long-term market circles, however, do not believe this price will be maintained for long due to the number of mines which are now increasing output.

A quieter time ahead for diamonds was also predicted last week by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Chairman of De Beers, although he announced record sales for the first five months of the year.

FINANCIAL FUTURE
The Shell Oil group announced a 17 per cent increase in production in 1951 against a world increase of 18 per cent.

Amongst the staid groups were Kaffirs. These, nevertheless, remain under the cloud of South Africa's political situation and are not following the commodity rule of rising when commodities fall.

Still being hotly debated is the future of tin. It would appear that a set-back in the near future is possible when the British Government withdraws its support from the Singapore market.

This support was consequent on Britain's agreement to supply the United States with 20,000 tons. On the other hand, the United States is expected shortly to lift the restrictions on end users while in addition known sources are being exhausted and little prospecting has been done for 20 years.

On the home front housewives are paying little attention to these events. Nevertheless there is an indication that the time is approaching when the price of a wide variety of goods in the

shops will have fallen enough to attract them and their menfolk to re-stock on clothes, furnishings and other consumer goods which have met with something of a buyers' strike recently.

When this happens, in the perhaps not distant future, at least the home trade will improve.

In the City there is much talk for and against Sterling convertibility. And it is argued that the case for convertibility is strengthening.

As the "Investor's Chronicle" points out, gold losses continue and hard currency earnings still go abroad despite the fact that Britain is subjected to all manner of financial controls.

While the protagonists of convertibility argue that the value of the Pound would strengthen if it were allowed to go free, opponents claim that it would be followed by a sharp drop and an inflationary spiral would be set in motion.

The likelihood is that the Government will make no move towards convertibility, for some time anyhow.

OVER-SOLD

London, June 8.
The Stock Exchange had a short week mostly devoted to buying by professionals who had sold short and feared that an upward correction was about due.

Over the previous four trading weeks, the index of gilt-edged stocks had fallen from 94.91 to 91.35 and this week's covering lifted it to 91.18.

Similarly the index of industrial shares had fallen from 113.4 to Wednesday's low of 104.1. It closed at 104.6.

One or two Government stocks had been over-sold and proved expensive. One of the savings loans, for example, gained 15½ but Old Consols closed unchanged and War Loan gained 2/63 to 74½.

The same thing happened with certain industrial shares which had been over-sold. United Molasses gained 2½ and Imperial Tobacco gained 4/3.

Courtaulds and Imperial Chemicals both gained a shilling. Oils lived irregularly in a world of their own.

Royal Dutch gained 20/63 to 228½.
German bonds ended lower but Japanese were mostly unchanged or a bit higher. The chief feature in Japanese was a jump of 23½ in 1899's to 278½ and a fall of 21½ in 1930's to 2127½.—United Press.

HONGKONG
SHARE
MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$167,650. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI 141

INSURANCES 730 740 60 2 730
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI 141

DOCKS, ETC. 77
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI 141

LAND, ETC. 100 100 100 100
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI 141

UTILITIES 100 100 100 100
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI 141

STOCKS, ETC. 100 100 100 100
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI 141

COTTONS 100 100 100 100
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI 141

Japanese
Need For
Red China
Market

Tokyo, June 8.

"Japan cannot write off the Red China market too easily," the newspaper Asahi said today.

The leading Japanese paper insisted the Government should give definite assurances to the Japanese people if the market had to be given up.

An Asahi editorial pointed out the Red China market, once the source of the largest incomes for Japanese businessmen, strongly attracts them although "they know quite well the recent Red China business approach meant nothing but a wedge driven into the Free World camp."

The editorial explained that the current world wide recession has badly hit Japan and recovery prospects are very bleak.

Nothing, concrete has been worked out about the development of Southeast Asia which was supposed to replace Red China as a major market for Japan, the editorial said.

TRADE TALKS

Negotiations are under way with France and Italy to conclude treaties of commerce and navigation with Japan, Kyodo News Agency reported.

Kyodo said a Commerce and Navigation Treaty was concluded with France in 1911 but was abrogated by the second World War.

It quoted Government sources as saying that a similar treaty with Italy, signed in 1912, is too antiquated to meet present conditions.

The Government will also make efforts to sign a Commerce and Navigation Treaty with Britain and other Commonwealth nations, Kyodo added.—Associated Press.

TEXTILE TRADE
IMPROVEMENT

New York, June 8.
A sharp rise in raw cotton prices last week injected new life into fabrics trade for the first time in a year. While cotton gray and finished goods enjoyed splurges of activity, other basic textiles, including wool, rayon and burlap, remained quiet with buyers riding in the driver's seat.

Local cotton mill agents estimated sales of print cloth yards for the week at between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 yards.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:—
U.S. dollar (per £1) 157.50
Sterling note (per £1) 157.50
Indian rupee (per 100) 2.10
Siam baht (per 100) 30.5
Singapore dollar (per 100) 1.70
FIC piastres (per 100) 13.50

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"TIBODAS" June 13	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" June 16	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" June 20	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" June 23	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" June 26	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" June 29	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" July 2	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" July 5	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" July 8	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" July 11	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" July 14	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" July 17	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" July 20	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" July 23	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" July 26	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" July 29	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Aug. 1	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Aug. 4	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Aug. 7	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Aug. 10	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Aug. 13	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Aug. 16	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Aug. 19	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Aug. 22	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Aug. 25	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Aug. 28	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Sept. 1	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Sept. 4	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Sept. 7	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Sept. 10	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America

ARRIVALS From

Sailing	From
"TEGELBERG" In Port	Japan
"TIBODAS" June 12	Japan
"TILUWAI" June 13	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" June 16	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" June 19	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" June 22	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" June 25	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" June 28	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" July 1	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" July 4	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" July 7	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" July 10	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" July 13	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" July 16	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" July 19	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" July 22	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" July 25	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" July 28	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Aug. 1	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Aug. 4	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Aug. 7	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Aug. 10	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Aug. 13	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Aug. 16	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Aug. 19	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Aug. 22	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Aug. 25	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Aug. 28	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Sept. 1	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Sept. 4	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Sept. 7	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TIBODAS" Sept. 10	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TILUWAI" Sept. 13	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America
"TARAWAY" Sept. 16	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & N. America

General Agents.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

SAILING TO EUROPE

Sailing	To
"AACTEKE" June 10	Europe
"AACTEKE" June 13	Europe
"AACTEKE" June 16	Europe
"AACTEKE" June 19	Europe
"AACTEKE" June 22	Europe
"AACTEKE" June 25	Europe
"AACTEKE" June 28	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 1	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 4	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 7	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 10	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 13	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 16	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 19	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 22	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 25	Europe
"AACTEKE" July 28	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 1	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 4	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 7	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 10	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 13	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 16	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 19	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 22	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 25	Europe
"AACTEKE" Aug. 28	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 1	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 4	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 7	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 10	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 13	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 16	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 19	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 22	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 25	Europe
"AACTEKE" Sept. 28	Europe
"AACTEKE" Oct. 1	Europe
"AACTEKE" Oct. 4	Europe
"AACTEKE" Oct. 7	Europe
"AACTEKE" Oct. 10	Europe
"AACTEKE" Oct. 13	Europe
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"AACTEKE" Oct. 22	Europe
"AACTEKE" Oct. 25	Europe
"AACTEKE" Oct. 28	Europe
"AACTEKE" Nov. 1	Europe
"AACTEKE" Nov. 4	Europe
"AACTEKE" Nov. 7	Europe
"AACTEKE" Nov. 10	Europe
"AACTEKE" Nov. 13	Europe
"AACTEKE" Nov. 16	Europe
"AACTEKE" Nov. 19	Europe
"AACTEKE" Nov. 22	Europe

